MADRAS COURIER.

VOLUME XXVI. TUESDAY, JANUARY 16, 1810. NUMBER 1267.

THE COURIER.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 16, 1810.

The GOVERNOR GENERAL *requests the honor of the Company of the* GENTLEMEN *of* His Majesty's *and the* Honorable Company's Civil, Naval *and* Military *Services to a* BALL *and* SUPPER *to be given at the* Banquetting House *in honor of Her Majesty's Birth day, on the Evening of the 18th Instant, at half past 9 o'clock.*

AMEER BAUG, *Jan.* 10, 1810. } A. CAMPBELL, A. D. C.

☞ Packets are now open at the General Post Office for the reception of Letters to be conveyed to England by the undermentioned ships.

Honorable Company's Ships Baring, Lady Castlereagh, Marquis Wellesley, Castle Eden, and Surry.

H. C. E. Ship Retreat.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Captain J. W. WHYTE, to be Deputy Judge Advocate in the Ceded Districts.

Lieutenant F. CREGOE, to be Adjutant of the 2d Battalion 21st Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieutenant C. HALL, to be Adjutant of the 2d Battalion 16th Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieutenant J. TAGG, to act as Adjutant of the 2d Battalion 3d Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieutenant T. BULMAN, to act as Fort Adjutant and Paymaster of Family Certificates at Vellore.

Lieutenant Colonel NORRIS, of the Engineers to proceed to England on leave of absence for three years.

Lieutenant W. GORDON, to proceed to Bombay on leave of absence for five months.

It having been brought to the notice of the Officer Commanding the Army, that a doubt exists "whether an inferior officer is obliged to recognize his superior in any other situation than on Parade or in the actual exercise of military duties," the Officer Commanding the Army deems it essential to the discipline of the Army, & the necessary support of military subordination, to explain in public orders, that an Officer is at all times and in all situations responsible for the conduct of the Officers placed under his authority, controul or command, and that it is their indispensible duty to recognize his authority by an implicit obedience to orders, and rigid observance of the *respect* every inferior owes to the person of his superior in all situations in which they may have it in their power to evince it.

The first principles of military discipline and subordination arise out of this practise, and Officers entrusted with command are directed to call forth the most exemplary observance of them from all ranks of Officers, whose individual authority and respect amongst the soldiery can only be maintained by the example given in this important discharge of their own duty.

On Wednesday evening, the Right Honorable Lord MINTO gave an Elegant Ball & Supper to Lady BARLOW at the Banquetting Room of the Government Garden, to which the principal Inhabitants of the Settlement were invited.

The Ball was opened by her Ladyship and Captain GALL, commanding the Body Guard of the Right Honorable the Governor General.

The decorative parts of the Entertainment were chaste and Elegant—the Tables were covered with every luxury that good taste and unrestrained hospitality could suggest—and the Company, comprising most of the beauty and fashion of Madras, did not separate until a late hour on Thursday morning.

On Friday last, arrived the ship Portsea, Capt. Davidson, from Calcutta, left the 31st ult.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGE.—At the Presidency, on Sunday, the 14th Inst. Capt. Taylor, Aid-de-Camp to the Right Honorable the Governor General, to Miss Ann Petrie.

BIRTH.—At the Mount, on the 8th Instant, the Lady of Captain Barrow, of His Majesty's 69th Regiment of a Daughter.

DEATHS.—At Madura, on the 31st December, John Boodle, Esq. Surgeon on this Establishment, a Gentleman possessed of distinguished talents in the line of his profession; whilst his private character was conspicuous for the most sociable, amiable virtues, combining with manners the most affable and courteous great integrity of mind and private worth.

At Cochin, on the 31st December in the 31st year of her age, Madame Sorel, sincerely lamented by her afflicted family and acquaintance, to whom her amiable disposition and pleasing manners had so endeared her society that her memory will long recal the painful sensation of the loss they have thus prematurely sustained. Her remains were attended to the grave by most of the respectable Inhabitants of this Settlement and by all the Military composing the Garrison.

BENGAL.

MARRIAGES.—On the 17th instant, Mr. Nathaniel Henry Goldhawke, to Mrs. Mary Brooks.

On the 17th instant, Mr. Edward Pinto, to Miss Anna Da Costa.

BIRTHS.—On the 18th instant, Mrs. T. B. Scott, of a Daughter.

On the 19th instant, the Lady of Lieutenant Lay, of His Majesty's 22d Foot, of a still-born Child.

DEATHS.—On the 23d instant, at Barrackpore, Major Thomas Evens, Commanding the 2d Battalion of the 15th Regiment of Native Infantry, at that Station, most sincerely and deeply regretted by all who knew him.

At Chandernagore, on the 19th instant, Miss Elizabeth Kirkpatrick, aged 50 years. This Lady came out to India in September 1788, in the family of John Seawen, Esq.

ARRIVALS.—Lieut. Col. Wauchope, Royals,—Lieut. J Skirrow, 80th Regt.—Captain Nixon, 2d Bat. Artillery,—Col. Picton, 12th Foot,—Lieut. Grove, H. M. 80th Foot,—Lieut. Col. Davis, 22d Dragoons,—Capt. J. L. Jones, Invalids,—Captain Cleaveland, Artillery,—Lieut. Downes, 11th Regt.—Lieut. Col. Stewart, 1st Ceylon Regt.—Capt. Duggan, Deputy Judge Advocate,—Lieut. Wm. Kemble, 1st Regt. Cavalry,—Ensign L. H. Watson, 1st Bat. 24th Regt.—Lieut. Col. Hutchinson,—Capt. Stoddart, Royals,—Ensign B. Mason, H. M. 56th Foot.

DEPARTURES.—Captain Yarde, M. E. R.—Lieut. Noble, 2d Battalion 15th Regiment,—Lieut. P. Conner, 1st Bat. 22d Regiment.

ORIENTAL STAR.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1809.

General Orders, by His Excellency the Vice President in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, DECEMBER 19, 1809.

His Excellency the Vice President in Council is pleased to determine, that three Baar Wallahs (or Sword Grinders) be in future added to the Establishment of each Regiment of Cavalry, and drawn for by the Quarter Master of the Corps; and to notify for general information, that no Contingent Charge for people of that description, will be admitted hereafter.

C. W. GARDINER,
Assist. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

The Schooner Fox, W. Brown, master, passed Kedgeree, inward bound, on Thursday, from Vizagapatam, which she left on the 14th instant.

Mr. George Knox, Captain's Clerk of the Charlton, and Mr. Charles Sheppard, gunner of the United Kingdom, are the only persons late belonging to these captured ships, who have come round to Bengal from Vizagapatam on the Fox.

The Europa, Captain Douglas, engaged by Government to bring round from Vizagapatam, the passengers of the Charlton and United Kingdom, left Calcutta on Wednesday.

The American ship Gleaner, Capt. Bardin, sailed from Calcutta, on Wednesday, on her return to Philadelphia.—Passenger M. J. Williams, late Master Pilot.

The China Packet, Captain Hewett, will leave town early in the ensuing week, on her return to the same port

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Ships remaining in Saugur Roads:

H. C.'s ships Henry Addington, Lord Duncan, Lord Mellville, Lord Castlereagh, Carnatic, Metcalfe, Devonshire and Walthamstow.

We are happy to learn that the Court, from some favorable circumstances, has been pleased to commute the sentence passed on *Styles* and *Kleyn*, for Piracy, to transportation for life. They will be sent to New South Wales by the [illegible] opportunity.

On [illegible]day last, at 4 P. M. *Joseph Kennedy*, stood in the Pillory, for the space of one hour, a[illegible], pursuant to his sentence; and on Thurs[illegible], *Tillick Roy* and *Ramsoonder Paulit*, for conspiracy and forging a Bond, &c.

INDIA GAZETTE,

MONDAY, DEC. 25, 1809.

The perusal of a series of American newspapers extending to the 1st of August, has brought before us a more complete view of the state of politics in that quarter, than we possessed at the date of our last publication. And, we are now perfectly satisfied, that the renewal of the former restrictions on the commerce of the Union, which, on the authority of some reports received from the London Packet, we stated to have taken place, did in fact exist in apprehension only. No measures whatever had been adopted by the American Government, in consequence of the refusal of Great Britain to sanction Mr. Erskine's arrangements.—And, during the recess of Congress, indeed, the President had no power either to enforce a new embargo, or to re-imbody the militia. He was at liberty, it is true, to revoke the proclamation, by which the operation of the non-importation and non-intercourse laws had been suspended, with respect to Great Britain.—But, so precipitate and angry a proceeding,—a proceeding so destructive of every conciliatory feeling, was neither consistent with the personal character of Mr. Maddison, nor much in unison with the general tone of popular sentiment throughout the States.—We can perceive no indication whatever of any intention to anticipate the arrival of Mr. Jackson, either by that or any other premature measure, so immediately affecting the prime objects of his mission.

It appears from a Washington paper of the 24th of July, that the report of a victory said to have been obtained by Lord Collingwood in the Mediterranean, which was communicated at sea to Sir Edward Pellew some time in the latter end of June, had reached the West Indies just about the same period.—Considering the short space of time usually consumed in sailing from the latitude of the Straits across the Atlantic, it certainly is possible, that an event of the description alluded to may have been known in the West Indies, some time before intelligence of the same event had been received in England.—And, this exact concurrence of different reports, proceeding from quarters so totally distinct, unquestionably justifies a stronger hope of their confirmation, than we should otherwise be inclined to entertain.

BENGAL HURKARU,

TUESDAY, DEC. 26, 1809.

No intelligence of the fate of the Windham, had reached town when this paper was put to the Press. And, considering the length of time, that has now elapsed, since the affair off Acheen head, we fear, no rational hopes of her safety can any longer be indulged.

MISSING INDIAMEN.

The public attention has, within these last few days, been attracted to a circumstance, which serves to revive our hopes of the safety of some part at least of the four missing ships of Sir Edward Pellew's convoy. It appears, that, on the 25th of September last, a little to the northward of the Cape of Good Hope, three vessels were descried from the deck of the H. C. Ship Lady Lushington (then on her outward voyage.) They were supposed to be Indiamen; and one of them, Captain Nicholls is confident, was a Company's ship,—though apparently not of the largest size.

The Cotton Ships from Bombay having reached St. Helena in the end of August; and the homeward-bound China Fleet, (from which 3 ships had parted company off the Cape,) having been spoken with, 10 degrees North of the Line, on the 2d of the same month; it is quite evident, that ships seen to the east of the Cape on the 25th of Sept. can by no possibility be indentified with either.

It has been conjectured, with greater plausibility, that the vessels in question may have been the Earl Spencer, Lord Keith and Monarch from Prince of Wales' Island. Those Ships, however, it must be observed, sailed from Penang so late as the 20th of August, and were still off Acheen-head on the 1st of September. A passage of 25 days from Acheen to the Cape (more especially, for a fleet of three heavy ships,) is, we believe, quite without example.

The Passengers of the two Indiamen, [illegible]tely captured in the Bay, will remain at Viza[illegible]patam, until a maritime conveyance shall be provided by Government to transport them to Calcutta. A Pilot-schoner and two accommodation-vessels are it is said, to be dispatched from the river, for this purpose.

A party of 50 men belonging to His Majesty's 14th Foot, commanded by Lieutenant R[illegible]lins, together with a detachment of European Artillery under the command of Captain Sha[illegible] destined to reinforce the garrison of Fort Marlborough, embarked on Friday last on the H. C. Ship City of London. One of the transport-vessels, which had conveyed these troops to Saugor, passed up, in sight of Kedgeree, on the day following.

The first Company's Opium sale for the present season took place on Friday se'en-night. The average rate of sale was Rs. 1577-4-3 per Chest, being no less than Rs. 408-4-3 per chest above the average produce of the sale of December 1808, and Rs. 92 above that of the same sale in 1807.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREM COURT OF JUDICATURE.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 8TH, 1809.

TRIAL OF CHARLES FOSTER.

In proceeding to lay before our readers a report of the more interesting trials at the late Sessions, we begin with that which has excited the greatest share of public attention.

On Friday the 8th of December, *Charles Foster*, a Private in his Majesty's 17th Foot, was brought to the bar, to answer an indictment for the murder of a Native washerman, named *Manick*. The Prisoner pled NOT GUILTY.

The first Witness called was *Thomas D' Arcey*, a Private in the 17th Foot, who proved the Prisoner to be an Englishman, and consequently subject to the jurisdiction of the Court.

Etwarree Rautre was then sworn. She deposed; that she is the widow of *Manich*, a washerman, who died 6½ months ago, at Muttra. Her husband was employed to wash for the Soldiers at that station, but she does not recollect for what Regiment. One evening, about 7 P. M., (she cannot take upon her to name the day of the month,) the Prisoner *Foster*, accompanied by two other Europeans, came to *Manick's* house. The other Europeans stood in the compound,—while *Foster* came up to her husband, who was sitting there, and said, "Master Dobbee, where are my clothes?" The deceased replied, that they were ready, and desired his servent *Kurghee* to go into the house and bring them out. Before *Kurghee* returned, no other word whatever having passed in the mean time, *Foster* took out a bayonet, (which he wore, not in a sheath and suspended by a belt as usual, but concealed some where about his person,) and stabbed *Manick*, as he was sitting on the ground, in the right side just below the ribs:—and continued to repeat the stabs, until he had inflicted eleven wounds. On the first blow, *Manick* fell, & called out "Doáe sahib, you are wounding me without my being in fault." He continued exclaiming Doáe sahib, until he received a stab in the face, near the mouth,—after which he was silent. The wounds were very deep, some of them passing through and through the body. Once, after striking the deceased on the breast, the Prisoner was unable to withdraw the bayonet, without pressing against the body of the deceased with his left hand. The last wound was that near the mouth; which was very deep and lacerated the tongue. While this scene was passing, the Witness was standing at about the same distance from the Deceased, at which she now stood from the Prisoner. Two or three persons approached, with the intention of assisting her husband; but *Foster* ran at them and they fled. The two other Europeans were, all the time, standing in the compound, about as far off as the Jury from the Witness;—they said or did nothing. After stabbing her husband eleven times, *Foster*, accompanied by the two others, went out of the compound, having the bayonet still in his hand. The witness then immediately went up to her husband, whom she found dead. She did not see the Prisoner, after he left the compound; but, *Kurghee*, *Gungoo*, and *Lushkuree* Dhobees, and *Sooltein Sing* a sepoy, followed him. After this, the body was placed on a cot, and carried by four people to the mess-room in the cantonments, which were distant about half a mile from the house of the deceased. The witness accompanied the body. After placing it in the mess-room, a Doctor and other Gentlemen came and examined the wounds. Finding the man dead, they then directed the people to take away the body for that night, and to return with it early the following morning. *Charles Foster* was then present, in the custody of sepoys; and, when the Gentlemen asked the witness who had killed her husband, she pointed out *Foster* as the man. One of the sepoys, who guarded the prisoner on that occasion, was *Sooltein Sing*,—who held the bayonet in his hand, covered all over with blood. *Sooltein Sing* was a centinel on duty that evening, and was not before known to the witness. The witness knew the prisoner at the bar well:—he belonged to the Company, for which her husband had washed for the four last years; and, ever since the Regiment had come to Muttra, (which was about 2 years before the accident,) she had been in the habit of seeing him constant[illegible] N[illegible]y, the witness was allowed to take away [illegible]ody an[illegible]

The witness being as[illegible] at the instance of the Prisoner, how he was dressed when he entered the compound, she replied, that she did not take notice whether he wore a shirt or a Jacket,—but that his dress was white, and that he wore punjamas. In answer to a question from SIR WILLIAM BURROUGHS, she said, that she knew of no quarrel on any former occasion, between the Prisoner and the Deceased.

The next Witness called, was *Gungoo*, a washerman. He lived next door to *Manick*, and knew the Prisoner, whom he was in the habit of seeing come occasionally to the house of the Deceased for linen. The Witness and some others, having finished their work, were sitting with *Manick* in his compound, about six months ago at 7 P. M., when *Foster* and two other Europeans came in. *Foster* came up to *Manick*, saying, "Where is the washerman?" to which *Manick* replied, "What do you say, Sir?" The Prisoner then said, "Where is my linen?" and *Manick* answered that it was ready, desiring his servant, at the same time, to go and fetch it.

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The Prisoner then came close up to *Manick*, and, taking out a bayonet from his waist, (where it was concealed,) stabbed the Deceased in the manner described by the preceding Witness. After the first wound, *Manick* began to roll to and fro on the ground:—but, the Prisoner seized and secured him, and repeated the blows with great velocity. *Manick* died under the wounds; and the Prisoner went off afterwards towards the cantonments; with the bayonet still in his hand. The Witness followed him close, and gave intelligence at the Bazar Guard, where a Cutwal and sepoys are stationed, and which is about as far distant from *Manick's* but as the high road is from the Court-House. The Witness, having told the Cutwal, that a Grenadier had killed *Manick Dhobee*, and was [illegible] his escape, the Cutwal deputed a sepoy, named *So[illegible]n Sing*, who, accompanying the Witness, stopped *Foster*, with the bayonet still in his [illegible]nd, on his route to the barracks. The sepoy, on stopping [illegible]ed him to put the bayonet down on the ground;—which the Prisoner having done, *Sooltein Sing* took it up, and conducted the Prisoner to the Cutwal's guard, while the Witness returned to *Manick's* house. The Witness had not lost sight of *Foster*, from the time he quitted the compound, until he was stopped by the sepoy. The Witness, afterwards, went with the dead body to the mess-room.

The same question from the Prisoner, which was put to the last Witness, being repeated,—the Witness said, that the Prisoner was dressed, at the time of the accident, in a shirt, loose trowsers and a hat. In answer to some questions from Sir Wm. Burroughs, he further stated, that the two other Europeans looked on, during the whole scene, from a short distance in the compound,—but did not interfere. The Witness knows the persons, but not the names of those Europeans.

[illegible]ushkuree, another Dhobee, and neighbour of *Manick*, deposed; that he also was present at the Murder,—the circumstances of which he detailed in nearly the same terms with the two former Witnesses. He further stated, that the Prisoner had his bayonet concealed in the loose trowsers which he wore; and that he held down the deceased with his knee, while he inflicted the wounds. The Witness was all the time standing at a short distance:—he was once proceeding to separate them, but, the Prisoner quitting *Manick* and running at him, the Witness fled into his house. *Foster* having afterwards gone, and *Manick* being found dead, the Witness told *Gungoo* to go and give information. The two other Europeans, who accompanied the Prisoner, were without arms.

Being cross-examined by Mr. Dickens, on behalf of the Prisoner, the Witness admitted, that it was a dark night, and that people could only be seen at a short distance. He recognized the Prisoner, however, at the time,—he being in the daly habit of coming to the house of the deceased. He knew him by his voice. On further examination, by Sir William Burroughs, the Witness said, that the Prisoner, did not run,—he came walking, and went away walking; it was already dark when he came in, & the darkness was increasing every minute. In answer to a question from one of the Jury, the witness said, that *Gungoo* followed the Prisoner immediately.

Sooltein Sing, a sepoy of the 14th N. I. deposed; that he was on guard at the Cutwallee watch-house, upwards of 5 month's ago; when *Gungoo* came and told him, that an European had killed a Dhobee. The witness did not then see where the European was; but *Gungoo* took him on, and they came up with him on the outside of the bazar, about 100 or 125 paces from the watch-house. The witness could not tell whether *Gungoo* had or could have had the European at the time in sight. It was after dusk, but not pitch dark. The witness thinks, that a man could not have been seen at the distance of 100 paces, because the bazar &the passengers intercepted the view. When they came up with the prisoner, he was walking alone, with a bayonet in his hand, covered with blood. The Witness required him to stop; and, first taking the bayonet from him, took him into custody, in *Gungoo's* presence. The Witness did not tell him, why he took him into custody; nor did the prisoner offer any resistance. The Witness conducted him first to the Cutwal's watch-house; and afterwards delivered him over, together with the bloody bayonet, to a Serjeant of his own Regiment. The Witness did not know the man before; but he saw him a few days afterwards at Agra, and is sure the Prisoner at the bar is the same person.

On being cross-questioned from the Bench, and by the Counsel for the Prisoner, the Witness further deposed: that *Gungoo* pointed out the man, when they came close up to him;—that he seized him, between the bazar and the barracks, about the length of the room from the bazar;—that he saw no Europeans near at the time, though there were Europeans passing to and fro;—and, that on delivering him over, the Witness told the Serjeant, that the Prisoner had killed a Dhobee,—to which the Prisoner said nothing.

One of the Jury having expressed a desire, that the Witness should be asked, whether or not the Prisoner appeared to be drunk at the time, the Chief Justice observed, that he was on the point of putting that question; but, considering, that drunkenness, if proved, would be no excuse whatever, he did not think it necessary. If the Jury wished, however, he would put the question. The question was put accordingly; and the Witness replied, that he did not know,—he did not see the Prisoner stagger.

The evidence for the prosecution being here ended, a written defence was delivered in by the Prisoner, and read to the Court. It stated, that, on the evening of the 16th of June, the Prisoner, with three others, went to the bazar at Muttra, and bought some articles. As he was returning to the cantonments, one *Matthew Wylie* came up to him, and asked him to take his bayonet to the barracks, as he himself was going to the canteen for some liquor. The Prisoner took the bayonet, without looking at it, and walked on to the barracks. Some people then came up: and, after looking the Prisoner hard at the face, said, he was a prisoner,—that a Dhobee had been killed, and that, as he had a bayonet in his hand, he must be taken up. The prisoner went with them; and next day, the Witnesses, seeing him in custody, swore falsely to his person.

Sir Henry Russell. "Have you the man here, who "gave you the bayonet?—How came you not to bring "him?"

The Prisoner replied, that he had not the means of bringing him.

Sir Henry Russell. "It cannot be. "We know that, "particularly in this country, the Magistrates, when "they send down a Prisoner, are always very careful "to enquire, whether he wishes to have any Witnesses "sent—and that Commanding Officers are the same."

The Prisoner affirmed, that he had told the Magistrate at Agra, what witnesses he wanted, but that he was ordered away next day. On his arrival here seven weeks ago, he was not asked whether he wanted any witnesses;—he mentioned it, however, to Mr. Justice Martyn.

Another man belonging to the 17th Regiment, who had accompanied the Witness from Muttra, being present in Court, was called up and sworn. He deposed; that he was present, when the Prisoner was brought before the Magistrate at Agra;—that the Prisoner was then asked, whether he had any Witness to call,—to which he replied, that he had none;—and, that the same question was repeated after an interval of half an hour, and the same answer returned.

The witness understood the question to allude, to such witnesses at the Prisoner might wish to appear for him at Calcutta, and not such as he might wish to appear before the Magistrate.

Sir Henry Russell. "I am very happy to hear this, "for the sake of the Magistrate; for the orders on the "subject are very strict."

Mr. Gordon, the jailor, was then sworn. He deposed, that he has been in charge of the Prisoner, since the 19th or 20th of September. On the Prisoner's first arrival, he was asked by the Witness, whether he wished any Witnesses to be sent for, but he made no direct answer. Three or four days afterwards, he was sent before Mr. Martyn, and, on his return, he said to the [illegible] that Mr. Martyn had told him, that his [illegible] would be brought down in time enough for [illegible]. Afterwards, on the 4th of November, the [illegible] spoke to him again on the subject; when the [illegible]er gave him a list of the names of the witnesses whom he wished to appear. This list was now produced in Court; but the name of *Wylie* was not found among them.

Charles Fuller Martyn, Esq. one of the Magistrates of Calcutta, was next called up. He deposed; that the Prisoner was brought before him on the 19th and 23d of September. On one of these days, the Prisoner told him, that he wished for certain Witnesses, for whom he (Mr. Martyn) promised to make application. He did make application accordingly, through the Secretary to Government? and, if the Witnesses had been found material, they would doubtless have been sent. He cannot at present say, whether he ever received a regular reply from Government; but he knows that no Witnesses arrived. The depositions of those Witnesses, on an examination instituted at Muttra,—were here produced by Mr. Maryn; but the Court would not permit them to be read.

Here the evidence closed; and the Jury received their charge from the Lord Chief Justice, in terms to the following effect;

"GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY;

"The Prisoner at the bar, *Charles Fster*, stands "indicted for the Murder of a Native,—a Dhobee of "the name of *Manick*. Before I proceed to the particulars, I cannot help stating, that this is altogether "the most extraordinary case, which I have ever "heard of, in the course of my professional life. It is a "case of Murder, without any provocation, without any "quarrel, and as far as it has been described to us, without any apparent motive;—of Murder, committed in "the face of day in the presence of many persons, with "whom the Prisoner was in habits of intimacy. In most "cases of Murder which go before a Jury, the fact can be "established by circumstantial proof only. Here, however, the crime is brought home to the Prsoner, by "the *most distinct* evidence, which I ever heard in a "Court of Justice. And to you; Gentlemen, one alternative only is left; namely, either to believe that "evidence or to disbelieve it."

Here, his Lordship recapitulated the depositions of the Witnesses; and then resumed.

"In answer to this evidence, the Prisoner has adduced a written defence; in which he states, that the "Witnesses, whom he asked, had been refused him "And, here a question arises, extremely material indeed, to the character of the Magistrate, of the "Government, and of our Country in general. But "one Witness, however, was called; and that witness, "(a comrade of the Prisoner's,) has told you, "that the Prisoner, when before the Magistrate at "Agra, was twice asked, whether he wished for any "Witnesses to attend at his trial,—and that he as "often answered, that he wished for none. To this "point, Gentlemen, it is of the utmost importance to "attend. If, in a Country like this, where Witnesses "must be brought from a distance of 1500 miles to "give their evidence, a Prisoner, by setting up a plea "that the Witnesses whom he requires for his defence "have been denied him, shall obtain security from punishment, then is Justice at a stand,—while, every "day, the character of a Magistrate may be blasted, "and men may be made to believe, that, in a question "of life and death, Englishmen can be forgetful of the "common duties of humanity. But, I do most conscientiously believe, that, in this case, the Magistrate "did ask the Prisoner, whether he had any Witnesses "to call. Is it probable, that, if the Prisoner had been "an innocent man, he should have been so charged at "Agra, and should not have said at once, '*Wylie* gave "me the bayonet? The Witnesses, whom the Prisoner "named, have been sent for; and they have not come "you are left therefore to suppose, either that their evidence was found immaterial, or that the Magistrate "and the Government are indifferent to a man's life. "Upon such grounds, could the Court have been justified, in postponing the trial till next Sessions, and "detaining all the Witnesses for six months longer, at "such a distance from their homes? On the 4th of "November, the Prisoner gives in a list of the names "of the Witnesses, whom he has to call; and among "these the name of *Wylie* is not to be found. This is "the whole of the defence,—in support of which, no "one Witness has been called. The question is, are "you to disbelieve the Wife of the Deceased, with the "two Dhobees who were present at the Murder, and "the Sepoy by whom the Prisoner was arrested,—all "swearing to a connected and consistent story,—and "with no motive, as far as can be perceived, for speaking falsely. It is not left to you here, as in some case "it is, to doubt with respect to the Prisoner's identity. "Three of the Witnesses knew him;—the Wife of the "deceased had known him for years;—and, it is in "evidence that, she had an oppertunity of doing so, "the prisoner having come out from England with the "Regiment. In short, if you do not believe him guilty "you must believe all the witnesses perjured against "an innocent man. On the other side, there is no evidence. It is merely said, that the witnesses, which "the Prisoner wished to adduce, are wanting. And, it "never can be forgot, that the Prisoner did not say so "at Agra. You must presume, either that those witnesses were not material, or that the Government "has been highly culpable. It is indeed a very serious "question to the Prisoner;—but it is also a very serious question to the character of your country. A "man's life has been taken away by eleven stabs; and "if the Prisoner be guilty, he should not go unpunished. If you, however, have any doubts with respect "to the evidence on your minds, they will of course "have their due weight in your verdict."

The Jury, after retiring for a few minutes, found the Pri[illegible]er GUILTY.

T[illegible]e Prisoner being then asked, according to the usual fo[illegible]m, whether, he had any reason to alledge, why sen[illegible]nce of Death should not be passed on him, simply rep[illegible]ed, that he was innocent of the crime. The CHIEF JUS[illegible]ICE then proceeded to pass sentence, in nearly the foll[illegible]wing words:

"*Charles Foster*.

"In addressing the Jury, I told them, and I told "[illegible]em truly, that your's is the most extraordinary "[illegible]ase, which I ever met with in the course of my pro"[illegible]ssional life;—a case of Murder, committed without "[illegible]ovocation, and in the presence of people who had "[illegible]nown you for many years. But, I think it still "[illegible]ore extraordinary, that an Englishman should have "[illegible]en found, to commit so foul, or a Soldier so cow"[illegible]dly a crime. It was the Murder of a man, who "[illegible]as defenceless from the very character of his nation. "[illegible]s you have acted apparently without a motive, so "I am without any topic on which to address you; and "have only to say, that, as you have been found guilty "of the crime, you must di[illegible];—and that within the "space of 48 hours. The tim[illegible] is too short, for such repentance as man can judge of. It is for God only to "know, whe[illegible]her your sor[illegible]ow be for your punishment "or for your crime. I hope the latter; and I hope too, "(as fa[illegible] a frail and dark-sighted mortals may entertain a "hope,) that you may be forgiven. Of this I am sure,—"that your only resource is prayer, and in that I recommend you to pass the short time that you have to "live. The sentence of the law is; that you be taken "to the place from whence you came, and from thence, "on Monday next, to the place of execution.—there "to be han[illegible] by the neck, until you are dead. May "the Lord [illegible] [illegible]rcy upon your soul!"

While s[illegible]tence was passing, the Prisoner betrayed extreme [illegible]tation; and, we understand, that he afterward[illegible], while in prison, made a full acknowledgment [illegible] guilt. He met the fate appointed him, as we have already stated, in a manner becoming his situation.

The trial being concluded, the substance of the depositions taken at Muttra, from the Witnesses whom the Prisoner pretended to require for his defence, was communicated to the Jury. It had no reference whatever to the allegation of the Prisoner; and proved nothing, except the nature of the provocation, which had led to the Murder. This consisted, in *Foster's* clothes having been ill-washed, and some of the buttons lost, by the Dhobee.

Of the trial of *Thomas Edwards*, who was also sentenced to Death on the same day, for shooting one of his comrades at Muttra, we have no details. Both Prisoners underwent the punishment of the law at the same time.

ASIATIC MIRROR.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 27, 1809.

We have the satisfaction to hear by the accounts brought by the Wasp to Bombay, from Officers, who were employed in the late descent on Bourbon, that a part of the cargoes of the Streatham and Europe, which had been landed at St. Paul's, were re-shipped during the time the British were in possession of that Port. No part of the Salt Petre, originally shipped on board the Streatham had been landed; a large proportion of that which was on board the Europe had been dissolved and washed out from the quantity of water in her hold after her capture in May last. The following is an abstract of the goods, re-shipped from the public Warehouses at St. Paul's, on board the Stretham:

632 Boxes of Indigo,
123 Bales of Piece Goods,
83 Cases of Merchandize,
28 Bags of Ditto.

The above Goods were sent to Bombay, and will there be sold for the benefit of the captors. Silk to the amount of eight lacs of rupees was shipped from Bengal, on the two Indiamen. No part of this valuable commodity was found. It had probably been sent to some distance from the Port for greater security.

A small American brig of 160 tons burthen, named the Gipsey, was re-taken at Bourbon. It does not appear where or when she had been captured.

A letter has been received by the Right Honourable the Governor Ceneral from Meer Cawn, in which he expresses himself in respectful terms, and disclaims every intention of hostility. As his late conduct does not correspond with these conciliatory professions, the measures that have been adopted for the maintenance of the interests of the Rajah of Nagpore, and the safety of his dominion, will not be relaxed.

Holkar, who is now at Indore, his capital, has had a paralytic affection which it is thought he cannot survive. Since his visitation by this calamity, the Begum has had the chief controul in the government; and as she is decidedly hostile to Meer Cawn, it was supposed, on his lately recrossing the Nerbuddah, that he proposed to return to Indore, the better to counteract the influence which the Begum is known to employ to his disadvantage. This supposition is now no longer tenable, as Meer Cawn, though he has recrossed the river, continues encamped upon its left Bank; and some late appearances indicate a design of recrossing; and we understand that he has assumed a more menacing tone, since the defeat of his rear guard; at which he is greatly incensed. It is known that had he not been deterred by the proximity of Colonel Close's army, he would have made a dash both at Nagpore and Sumboolpore.

By accounts of the 8th currant received yesterday, we are informed that Colonel Close's Army was then within, 17 miles to the North East of Omrawautty.—Meer Cawn continued at Hussingabad.

We understand that Major General Champagne being a senior General Officer to the present Commander in Chief at Bombay, General Champagne, is in consequence to be brou[illegible]nt upon the Staff of the Bengal or Mad[illegible]ay.

The report that His Majesty's 89t[illegible] Regi[illegible]nt is to come from Ceylon to Bengal is premature.

We have been favoured with letters from Rangoon, *via* Penang, dated the 26th October; from which we have the satisfaction to learn that the Envoy from the Supreme Government of India to the Court of Ava, had safely arrived at Rangoon, where it awaited, at the date of the present letters, the return of messengers which had been dispatched to Ava.

Last Thursday accounts were received in town of the arrival at Kedgeree of the Ship Thainstone from Penang.

The Thainstone left Penang on the 26th ultimo. She bring no news of any importance.

The accounts from Manilla, received by the Daphne state that the Baring and other Ships, belonging to India, were preparing to leave Manilla the beginning of Oovember.

L' Entreprenant French Corvette, appeared off Manilla, on the 3d Sept. and sent a boat on shore, with a flage of truce; the Governor detained the boat; and declined all intercourse with the Corvette; which put to sea on the 6th September. The course she steered not known.

His Majesty's ship Doris, Capt. Cole, had sailed from Penang on a cruize off Pulo Aur; the Piedmontaise frigate had also sailed from Penang—she went down the Straits.

No accounts are yet received of [illegible] W[illegible]ham.

CEYLON GOVT GAZETTE,

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1809.

COLUMBO.] Arrived December 21st, Brig Soolamany, Captain John Darmies, from Cochin.—December 25th, Cutter Hope, Captain J. Wasmouth, from Tutucoreen.

English Extracts.

THE TIMES,—*June* 6, 1809.

The following has been sent to us for insertion:—A question of vital importance to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, particularly to the latter, will be agitated this day in the House of Commons We understand the Irish distillers have obtained leave to be heard at the bar of the House against the Bill, for suspending the intercourse in spirits between the two countries, a Bill fatal in its consequences to the agricultural interest of Ireland and a direct breach of the articles of Union A full attendance of the Members interested in reserving those articles inviolate may therefore be expected.

JUNE 27.

The Emperor of Austria has, by Proclamation, most properly announced his resolution of making the persons of Generals Durosnel, Foulers and others, answerable for those of General Casteller and his brave companions, whom Buonaparte had threatened to murder, if they fell into his hands. This exclusive of the justice and even humanity of the determination on the part of Austria, is likewise a proof of the confidence which she entertains of the ultimate success of her cause.

IMPROVEMENTS OF WESTMINSTER.

The Lords of the Treasury have decided upon the different architect's designs, sent for their consideration by the Commissioners. They have selected two to share the premium of 200 guineas, which are, we understand, those of Mr. BACON and Mr. REPTON. It is thought the Commissioners will adopt the Design by Mr. REPTON, in consequence of its not extending to the purchase of more houses. The new buildings will therefore stand nearly on the old scite, and the improvements from which we have expected so much will be little more than the regularity of the buildings. We cannot help observing, that had Mr. BACON's, or some other design, on a more extended scale, been adopted, so as to have left a greater space between the Abbey and the new buildings, filling the whole scite to the back of Great George-street with houses fit for the residence of genteel families, the additional expence would not have exceeded 70,000*l.* and the yearly rents would have been far more profitable.

COBBETT'S POLITICAL REGISTER.

JUNE 17.

SUMMARY OF POLITICS.

AUSTRIA.—The "*good news*," as it is called, from the Danube, will, I am of opinion, be of very short duration. We do pretty well in the Gazette-making way, but the Austrians beat us. I think, it is very evident, that, owing to the unforeseen destruction of a bridge across the Danube, the French were checked in their career of victory; but, I can perceive not the smallest reason to suppose, that their career will be long checked, especially when I see them still in possession of Vienna, and of every inch of ground they had gained, an[illegible] see two fresh armies coming up to ba[illegible]k an[illegible] assist them. One thing, however, our al[illegible]e[illegible] will have atchie[illegible]ed [illegible]o a certainty; and [illegible] is, *the extract*[illegible] *a good lumping sum of money out of the pockets of the people of this kingdom.* 'The *brilliant* victory of the Archduke Charles:" this phrase, bandied about as it is, will, like the taylor's compliments to the Bourgeois Gentilhomme, induce John Bull to draw his leather[illegible], and that is precisely what the German wants. The drawing upon *us* for money, the moment he drew the sword; that was a pretty good proof of what *we* had to expect from the war. Be it what els it would, it was evident that it was to be a wr upon our purses.—The insurrection, unde[illegible] Schill, in Germany, has, it seems been quelled b[illegible] an army of *Dutch*. who, odd as it may appear, are both able and willing to

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fight under a Buonaparte, though they would not lift a sword, even in their own defence, under their Stadtholder.——There is an idea that in the North of Germany, there is a spirit of insurrection against the *old system* as well as against [illegible]onaparte. I was told of this some time ago [illegible]nd, I see that the fact is much d[illegible] upo[n] in a letter published in the Morning Chronicle of the 12th instant. The fact may be true; but, I am afraid no such insurrection could succeed at present; and, I beseech the writer of the letter alluded to, not to rely upon any a[ssist]ance, in favour of such an enterprize, [fro]m the *English Government*, as he appears to do. He says, we assist Spain; no, ne[illegible] Messrs. Inglis, Canning and Co. inform us from their tavern forum, we assist, or would assist *Ferdinand the Seventh*. No: this German is very much deceived, if he supposes, that Messrs. Perceval and Co. will give a single musket, or cartridge, for the purpose of making war against that *corruption*, of which he complains. They will give away our money for no such purpose, he may be assured; and, therefore, unless he finds the system of Buonaparte more oppressive than the old system, he will do well to advise his countrymen to keep quiet.——It is curious to observe the lofty encomiums passed upon this *insurrection*, by those of our public prints, which, in general, seem to view every thing, tending to insurrection, with the deepest horror. This German insurrection appears to hit their taste. They say, that its "career has been short, but *full of* "*glory*;" and these sentiments they utter, while they are in the constant habit of tearing open the old sores in Ireland, and of representing all those, who were there suspected of a design to cause an insurrection, as the blackest of villains. Nay, it is not a week since the very paper, which laments the fall of Schill, and hangs the cypress, interwoven with the laurel, over his grave, took occasion to rake up the ashes of Lord Edward Fitzgerald, and to call *him* conspirator and traitor.——These gentlemen seem to like insurrections in other countries well enough. They would even assist the insurgents with arms and money; but, if they were to hear of *France* doing such a thing, they would make the firmament ring with the howlings of their horror. They would charge her with *perfidy* unheard of, and would, if necessary, take their oaths, that it was to these perfidious arts, and not to her valour, that she owed her successes.——I think, that the best way is for us to say but very little in favour of insurrections in other countries, lest it should induce some persons to make a mistake, and to suppose, that insurrections are just as lawful and as laudable in *this country* as they are in Germany; which mistake, though founded in every plausible reasoning, might prove fatal to those who should be so misled, and who, to their cost, would find, that what the hireling writers call *patriotism* in the Germans, they would call *treason* in the English or the Irish.

Sweden.—Our ally, the king of Sweden, has, it seems, abdicated his throne. His proclamation to this effect is a performance replete with just sentiments, and leading to a very natural and useful conclusion. He declares, that he can no longer fill the throne to the advantage and honour of the nation, and that, therefore, he quits it, for the purpose of passing the remainder of his days, in the fear and worship of God, wishing that all his subjects may, in future enjoy more happiness and prosperity than they enjoyed under him.—Faith, a very sensible man! And a just man too. Yet, now, if any one had told him this, only a few months before, how quickly he would have been packed off to the gibbet! How many ugly names, such as conspirator, traitor, &c. he would have been called.—Here, this king himself confesses that he was unfit to reign; Napoleon had told us so before, and prettily we abused him for it. But, now the man declares, under his own hand and seal (unless our government papers have published a forgery), that what Napoleon said of him was true.—As to the effect, which this event will have, with respect to this country, it is pretty evident, I think, that Sweden will, in one way or other, become, if not absolutely an appendage of France, yet so much under her controul as no longer to be able to act contrary to her wish. Whatever of merit we means, therefore, Sweden possesses, will, in all human probability, be brought to bear against us. In this, however, I, for my part, see no danger, if all were well at home; if our system of finance and of military defence were what they ought to be, and what they might so easily be made, we might laugh at Napoleon and all his hundreds of allies. But, if we continue on in our present course: if we are to have new taxes every [ye]ar besi[de]s in addition to the old ones, does an[y m]an [bel]ieve, that we shall be able, in the end, [illegible] all the means of the continent brought to [bear] against us? France becomes every day stronger and stronger: s[illegible]ls, d[ay] after day, into the possession of new m[illegible] she has no public debt; she has few and light taxes; she has no tax that is inquisitorial; and what is as much as all the rest, she has no *paper money*, none of that sham representative of property, which, the moment public danger shews its face, becomes much less valuable than it was while it bore the name of rigs, and a whole cart-load of which would not procure the holder the means of breaking his fast.

MR. WARDLE'S PLEDGE.——I shall, hereafter, have to remark upon the last debate upon Mr. Curwen's *reform* bill, which contained some very curious matter, and which ended in the passing of a bill, not only not the same that was introduced by Mr. Curwen, not only not like it, but, as to the evident [te]ndency of it, exactly the *opposite* of what was i[nte]nded by Mr. Curwen, who did, it seems, never[the]less, *vote for it*.——This bill, this measure of [refo]rm, which was zealously supported by Mr. *Perceval*, *H. Wellesley*, and Lord *Castlereagh*, will require a full exposure, hereafter. At present, as far as relates to the debate in question, I shall confine myself to a remark or two upon what was said by MR. WINDHAM about "the *haranguers*, who *duped* "the people by telling them, that [illegible]n milli"ons could be saved, in the an[nual ex]pendi"ture of the nation."——Does [he] th[ink] that *any thing* can be saved? I will not [n]ow [ent]er upon the question of saving; but, I can[not] help reminding the reader, that, in the year 1804, Admiral Markham told the House of Commons, that, with proper œconomy, *one third* of the whole of the expences of the Navy might be saved. Now, here is pretty nearly one half of the eleven millions; and yet I beg the reader to observe, that Mr. Windham never called Admiral Markham an haranguer, never accused him of duping the people. Why, the *private bills*, passed in the parliament, cost, I should suppose, the better part of *half a million* of pounds sterling every year I speak at a rough guess. I may be over the mark. But, surely, be it what it may, the money might be saved to the people: for, though it comes not in the shape of tax, it is the people who pay the money.——Mr. Wardle does not merit the contemptuous appellation of *haranguer*. He has *proved* to the nation, that he deals in *matter of fact*. He has never yet promised more than he was able to perform, and has performed. The people firmly believe, that he is able to make good his promise, respecting the reduction of the national expenditure; and, there is no extinguishing this belief by calling him names. I have, for years, believed, and have often expressed that belief, that, except what are necessary to pay the interest upon the public debt, *one half* of the taxes might be taken off, without the smallest injury to the public service, whether civil, naval, or military. Why, the expence of *collecting* the taxes; the bare expence of *keeping the tax gatherers*: this alone costs more than *five millions a year*; that is to say, it is pay for 125,000 able bodied men at 40l. a year, or half a crown a day, each. Here is an army. Here are more people than we have in the navy. Here is about as much money as all the poor-rates of England and Wales amount to annually. Why it is *half a guinea a soul*, annually, for all the souls in Great Britain. Can this be necessary? Is it possible, Mr. Windham, to save none of of this; no part of this most dreadful expence? The number of men, whom this money would support at 40l. a year each, is, I believe *twice as great as the whole number of persons, in all the kingdom, who are, at present, entitled to vote for members of parliament*. Is not this a very curious *representative* system? Did our forefathers mean this, when, in Magna Charta, they declared it to be the ancient and unalterable law of England, that *no man should be taxed without his consent*? And, are we to be called *haranguers*, who dupe the people, because we think, that, besides the immediate expence, it is a great national evil, that *every sixteenth* able man, at least, should be a tax-gatherer, or employed about the taxes in one way or another? These are not the reflections of empty-headed "*haranguers*." Mr. Windham; nor of *enthusiastic* reformists. They arise from an attentive inquiry into the state of the nation, and they are communicated to the public with the serious and settled design of causing, in time, the evils complained of to be removed. Those are "haranguers," who make speeches by the hour, not only with the certain knowledge, that such speeches will lead to no practical result, but with a desire that they should leed to no such result. Those are "haranguers," who have regular pitched debates, merly for the sake of debating; who, during their debating, effect furious anger against one another, and who, when the combat is over, march away hugging one another by the arm. These are the "haranguers;" these are the men who dupe the people; or, rather, who *used* to dupe them; for this part of political fraud can no longer be practised with success, for which change the public are principally indebted to Mr. Wardle.

COBBETT'S REGISTER,—JUNE 24.

"The defect of Representation is the national Dis"ease; and, unless you apply a Remedy directly to "that Disease, you must inevitably take the Conse"quences, with which it is pregnant.——Without a "[Parlia]mentary Reform the Nation will be plunged "[into] wars; without a Parliamentary Reform "[you cannot] be safe against bad Ministers, nor can "even goo[d Mini]sters be of use to you. *No honest man* "can, accordi[ng t]o the present system, *continue* Mi"nister."——M[r.] Pitt's Speech, in the House of Commons, 1782.

PARLIAMENTARY REFORM.

When the reader has perused the motto, and observed the date, it will, doubtless, occur to him, that this same man, without a Reform in Parliament, became minister, and *continued to be minister for nearly twenty years*. The truth is, that, if there had been that Reform of Parliament, which he professed to wish for, and which profesion, together with others of a similar tendency, gained him that popularity of which he made so mischievous an use; if that Reform of Parliament had taken place, he would very soon have ceased to be minister, or he would never have thought of those measures, by which, in one shape or another, the half of every man's estate has been taken from him, while the number of paupers has been doubled.—What we have recently seen: what has now been placed before us in so many shapes; [th]at we have now seen so clearly proved: thi[s] must remove f[ro]m ev[ery] mind, any doubt that [m]ight [illegible], re[sp]ecting [the] sou[nd]ness, or un[sound]ness, of Mr. Pitt's doctrin[e] "that [no honest] "man [ca]n, according to the [pr]esent syst[em], [continue minister]."——Mr. Curwen's Bill, which I have spoken in the two last Numbers, has passed: it is become *a law*, and it contains only *three lines and a half* of the bill, as originally proposed by Mr. Curwen. It was clearly shown, I think, in my Number of the 10th of June, that this bill, even in its best state; even as proposed by Mr. Curwen, would only throw the monopoly of seats into the hands of *the Treasury*. We need not wonder, therefore, that good Mr. Curwen had the gratification of seeing Mr. *Perceval* and Lord *Castlereagh* amongst his most zealous supporters. If the worthy Mr. *Reding* had been in the House, I dare say that Mr. Curwen would have been honoured with his support too—But the Opposition; I mean the *regular* Opposition, voted against the bill. They voted against the throwing of this monopoly into the hands of the Treasury; and *why* did they so? *Because, they themselves had not the possession of the Treasury*. This was a very sufficient reason for them to oppose the monopoly; especially as they must have perceived, that the monopoly, if turned to good account by the present set, would deprive of all chance of getting into the enjoyment of place and profit again for the remainder of many of their lives, if the system continued so long. This was *their* reason for opposing the bill, as new-modelled by the Tinman's Prosecutor.——During the last debate upon this bill, SIR FRANCIS BURDETT gave notice of his intention to move a Resolution upon the subject of *real* Reform; and, at the same time, to state distinctly what was the sort of Reform that he wished for.——The SPEECH, which he made on the occasion of this Resolution, I am now about to insert, as made out from the notes of a very able short-hand writer; so that the public may look upon it as containing a perfectly correct statement of all that was said by Sir Francis Burdett upon this occasion——Here, then, we have *his* Plan of Reform. We have an exposition of the principles upon which that Plan is founded; and we have arguments undeniable as to its beneficial effects.——Any further than in observing, that this Plan, as to all its *material* parts, is precisely that which I wish for, and which every man not interested, either directly, or indirectly in public robbery will, upon taking time to consider, heartily wish for; any further than this I shall not, at present, take up the time of the reader with any thing upon the nature or tendency of the Plan; but there are some circumstances attending the bringing it forward, which it is proper to notice, & which will not fail to have due weight upon the mind of the public.——It was on Monday, the 12th instant, that, in speaking upon Mr. Curwen's bill, Sir Francis Burdett gave notice of his intended motion, which notice he introduced thus: He said "that "the honourable Mover, who originally intro"duced the Bill could, in its present state, "scarcely acknowledge it as his measure. His "indeed must be a mobility of political feeling; "if so metamorphosed, he could recognise it "as his own, melted down as it had been so "completely, in the crucible of the Chan"cellor of the Exchequer. By whom was it "supported? What influence, under those "changes, which some would affect to call im"provements, now recommended it to the "sanction of the House? Strange to tell, this "measure of *Reform*, this remedy for existing "evils, this, which in its operation was to have "the powerful effect of preventing their re"currence, was now *recommended*, *fostered*, "and *improved by the very persons who either had* "*committed, were accused of committing, or by* "*their voices in that House, had sanctioned the very* "*criminal transactions and offences against the* "*principles of the Constitution and the indepen*"*dence of Parliament, which this very Bill, so sup*"*ported, now went to remedy and redress*. Could "the House forget what was the nature of the "plea, when such transactions were offered to "be proved at its bar?—when the very *author* "*of this Bill*, for so changed, so perverted was "it from its original import, that he could "not call it any longer the measure of the "honourable gentleman behind him (Mr. "Curwen), *had himself been accused of conniving* "*at such an offence*—when his noble colle[ague] "(Lord Castlereagh) near him had f[rom h]is "own lips been self convicted—when [ind]eed, "from every side of the house justificat[ion] and "not corrective, was the tenor of [illegible] "sentiment and of general discussion. [illegible]d in "what did that justification consist? [It] was "only to be found in the *extensiveness* [of] *this* "*great constitutional offence*. Now, it [so] hap"pen, that in our Courts of *criminal J*[uris]pru"dence, where the *ignorant* and the *poor* [wret]ched "had to answer for *their* misdeeds, tha[t t]hose "very crown lawyers who here defend[ed] that "crime upon its extensiveness and its fr[eq]uency "converted that very frequency and [e]xten"siveness, in the former case, into an [a]ggra"vation of the crime, and into an ad[dit]ional "argument for the *propriety of conviction and* "*the necessity of a severe punishment*. Had the "house, when such offences were directly "charged against individuals, heard any "such constitutional doctrine from those "whose situations bound them to deliver it? "No, no. Neither direct accusation, neither "acknowledged frequency and admitted ex"tensiveness, had produced any effect, un"till the evil itself, and the source from "whence it emanated, became too evident "to be longer concealed from the people or "prot[ec]ted by those interested. And what, "[after] all, was the remedy?—A measure in its "[or]igin far from being effectual, but, under "its present modifica[tio]ns, only what he must "repe[illegible] se"*curity for future corruptions*."——After this he gave the notice before-mentioned, observing, that it would be scandalous, to the last degree, for the house to separate without giving some pledge to the country, that they would seriously take the question of Reform into their consideration as soon as they met again.——His notice was for the *Wednesday*, and, it so *happened*, that, though there was much business to press forward, there were not members enough present to make what is called *a House*, so that the motion could not be made. If the *notice* had been *renewed*, the like might have happened again; and thus, when the last day of the season came, the motion and the speech *might have been prevented* by a rab at the door by the Black Rod. This the mover prevented by taking care to attend every day, and the first moment he caught the House formed for business, rising and making his speech and motion.—When men are conscious of their own inferiority of talents, or of the badness of their cause, they naturally keep aloof: they decline, they shun, they flee from discussion. When this Speech of Sir Francis Burdett came to be made, and when the public saw what Mr. Perceval had to say in answer, the cause of there being *no House* to hear the motion was evident enough It was impossible to let the thing go off; it was impossible to negative such a motion without saying something; very litile could be said, and, therefore, it was best *not to make* a *House*, and, if possible, not to let the people hear what Sir Francis Burdett had to propose as a Plan for Parliamentary Reform—This, however, has not succeeded. We have now the principle parts of that Plan before us, and, if we approve of it, the way for us to shew that approbation, is, by petitioning the King to recommend the measure to the parliament.

Sir Francis Burdett's motion for a Reform in Parliament.

I shall now conclude with moving, "That "this House will, early in the next session of "parliament, take into consideration the ne"cessity of a Reform in the Representation."

On a Division, the Numbers were

For Sir Francis Burdett's Motion 15—Against it 74—Majority against the Motion 59.

LIST OF THE MINORITY.

Adams, Charles—Burdett, Sir Francis—Campbell, General—Combe, Harvey—Cuthbert, J. R. Hutchinson, C.—Knapp, G.—Lefevre, C. S.—Madocks, W. A.—Maxwell, W.—Moore, Peter—Thornton, Henry—Tracey, Hanbury—Turton, Sir Thomas—Wardle, G. L.—Western, C. C.—Wharton, John.

Lord Cochrane was, accidently, out of the House at the time of the Division, and the Hon. Mr. Lyttleton paired off.

FOR SALE,
AT THE
COURIER OFFICE,

BLANK Wills,—Common Interest Bonds, Powers of Attorney,—Bills of Lading,—Respondentia Bonds, Judgement Bonds,—Pass Notes, &c. &c. and Parade Reports for Regiments of Native Infantry.

WHERE ALSO
ORDERS FOR PRINTING,

Visiting Tickets—Cards of Invitation—Battalion Returns, &c. &c. and all work in the Printing Line will be gratefully received, and executed with neatness and dispatch.

ALSO

Copper Plate Printing neatly struck off, and visiting Cards &c. engraved.

L O [illegible] T.

ON the 9th or 10th January 1810, five Govt. Bank Notes and sundry other Papers, contained in a Red Morrocco Pocket Book, one Note of a thousand Pagodas, Letter O. Number 2230, dated 26th March 1808, one Note of five hundred Pagodas, Letter O. No. 452 dated 2d January 1808, one do. of one hundred Pagodas, Letter C. No. 286 dated 7th September 1808 and two Notes of one hundred Pagodas, each Letter C. Nos. 1081 and 1362, both dated 14th June 1809, any person that will give any information of the above, or by delivering them to the owner at the Government Bank, shall be handsomely rewarded.

ADVERTISEMENT.

PROBATE of the last Will and Testament of SAMUEL JOHNSON Esq. deceased, late a Lieut. of H. M. Ship Modeste, having been granted by the Supreme Court of Judicature in Bengal, to JOSIAS DUPRE ALEXANDER, Esq. of Calcutta, the Sole Executor named, therein, all Persons having demands upon, being indebted to or holding property belonging to the Estate, are requested forthwith to state their claims, pay their debts, & deliver up the Property to Messrs HARINGTON and Co. [illegible]nies to the said Executor.

13th January 1810.

ADVERTISEMENT.

PURSUANT TO A DECREE
OF THE
SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE
AT MADRAS,
IN ITS EQUITABLE JURISDICTION
BEARING DATE
The 14th day of September last past,
IN A CAUSE WHEREIN
Maureappa Moodelliar
IS THE COMPLAINANT
AND
C. Anantiar Braminy,
AND
C. VENCATARAUMIAR BRAMINY,
ARE THE DEFENDANTS,
THERE WILL BE EXPOSED
FOR SALE,
ON THE PREMISES,
On SATURDAY, the 27th day of Jan. 1810.
BETWEEN THE HOURS OF
THREE AND FIVE O'CLOCK IN THE AFTERNOON,
WITH THE PRIVITY
AND UNDER THE
DIRECTION OF
T. Greenway, Esq.
THE MASTER IN EQUITY
OF THE SAID COURT,
THE FOLLOWING
PROPERTY,
IN MORTGAGE
TO THE SAID
COMPLAINANT,
VIZ.

AN Upstair House and Ground situate at Mootal Pettah in Coral Merchant Street, in the Black Town of Madras, containing in length from East to West on the North side 73 feet, & on the South side 74 feet, & in breadth from North to South 45 feet, which Premises are held under a Choultry Bill of sale (No. 2939) dated the 31st December 1795.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

Ten per Cent of the purchase Money to be paid down by the Purchaser immediately after his being declared the highest bidder, and the remainder in ten days from the day of Sale, in default of which the deposit Money will be forfeited and the Premises resold at the risk of the first Purchaser.

The charge of the Conveyance to be borne by the Purchaser.

All Persons desirous of becoming Purchasers, must satisfy themselves as to the Measurement and boundaries of the Ground previously to the Sale.

Further particulars may be known at the Masters Office, or at the Office of Mr. NEALE, Solicitor, Fort Saint George.

15th January, 1810

FOR SALE.

A COMMODIOUS HOUSE, at Poonamalie, now occupied by Mr. JOSEPH MACKENZIE.—The Furniture will be sold with the House if required.

For further pa[illegible] Enquire at BRANSON and MACKAY's Auction Room.

ADVERTISEMENT.

WANTED to Complete a Set, Vols 4th—24th and 25th of Dodsley's Annual Register, any Person who may have the above will be pleased to inform Messrs. ASHTON & MEPPEN.

SALES BY AUCTION.

To be Sold by Public Auction,
By Balfour and Hogg,
AT THEIR AUCTION ROOM,
This day, TUESDAY, the 16th Instant,
SALE TO COMMENCE,
AT HALF PAST 10 O'CLOCK,

A GOLD Neck Chain, a Gold Broach, two Rings set with Pearls, a Silver Wine [illegible] [illegible]ver, a Silver Coffee Pot, one pair Silver [illegible]rs, four Table Spoons, twenty four Can[illegible]ers of Hyson Tea, ten Tubs of Sugar Candy.

SUNDRY ARTICLES
OF
QUEENS--WARE,
AND
VARIOUS ARTICLES
OF
FURNITURE.

To be Sold by Public Auction,
By Balfour & Hogg,
AT THEIR AUCTION ROOM,
On FRIDAY next, the 19th Instant,
SALE TO COMMENCE,
AT HALF PAST TEN O'CLOCK,
THE EFFECTS OF THE LATE
Mr. John Gordon,
CADET OF CAVALRY.

CONSISTING Chiefly of Wearing Apparel, &c. &c.
ALSO
A Military Saddle and Bridle.
AND
A Pair of Pistols in a Case.

To be Sold by Public Auction,
By Balfour and Hogg,
AT THEIR AUCTION ROOM,
On FRIDAY next, the 19th Instant,

AN Invoice of plain and Cut Glass Ware, consisting of Tumblers and Water Glasses of sizes.
An Invoice of Combs.
A Gold Watch, a Silver do. 2 Spy Glasses.
AND
SUNDRY ARTICLES
OF
JEWELLERY.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

By Balfour and Hogg,

A Pair of Handsome Bengal made Egyptian Couches, on Castors with Bedding and Handsome Europe Chintz Covers.
A Pair of Chittagong Wood Egyptian Couches, on Castors, with Bedding and Europe Chintz Covers.
A Pair of Chittagong Wood Ottomen Couches on Castors, with Bedding and beautiful Europe Chintz Covers.
One Pair of Sofas with Bedding and Europe Chintz Covers.
Two Pair of Small Sofas with Bedding and two sets of Covers.
Four Chittagong Wood Sleeping Couches.
A small Blackwood Bedstead.
A small Mahogany Bureau and Book Case with Wir'd Doors.
A Teakwood Chest of Drawers.
Three dozen new fashionable Bengal Wood Arm Chairs.
One Pair Mahogany Card Tables.
A small set of Mahogany Dining Tables.
A Bengal made Breakfast Table in two Parts.
A Teakwood Sideboard & a Blackwood ditto.
A Childs Sattin Wood Cot.
Two new Bengal Wood Commodes.
AND
Various other articles of Furniture.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

By Balfour and Hogg,

AN Invoice consisting of Silk Point lace Sleeves, long do.—Black do.—Ladies fancy Silk Hose, White Persian and Sarsnet—Purple and Straw striped and Green striped Sarsnet—Pearl coloured Twill, Black Twill Sars[illegible]t—Purple Shot do.—Ribbons of colours—Va[illegible]dyke lace, Figur'd lace, Quilling, Bobbins, Net[illegible] Silks of Colours, Variegated do.

ALSO

A f[illegible]w Camp Morocco Cases, each containing 1 Silver Table Spoon, 1 Tea do. 1 Ivory handled Knife and Silver Fork, 1 Silver Fruit Knife and a plated Tumbler—which are all comprized in the Compass of a common Siz'd Tumbler, and v[illegible]ry convenient for Officers and Travellers.—Two Morrocco Liquor Cases, and 2 plated Must[illegible]rd Pots—(gilt inside.)

SALES BY AUCTION.

To be Sold by Public Auction,
By James Dobbin,
To-morrow, WEDNESDAY, the 17th Instant,
Between the hours of 4 and 6 o'clock in the Afternoon.
TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER,

THIRTY seven large Rajamundry Teak Be[illegible], lying near the North Gate of the Black T[illegible] Wall.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

The lots to be paid for and taken away within three days from the day of Sale; In default of which they will be put up and resold at the risk and expence of the first Purchaser, who is to forfeit all advantages arising on the resale.

To be Sold by Public Auction,
By James Dobbin,
AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,
On THURSDAY, the 18th Instant.
AT 11 O'CLOCK,

TWO Marquees one of which lin'd with Chintz.
ALSO
A ONE POLE
MARQUEE.

To be Sold by Public Auction,
By Branson & Mackay,
AT THEIR AUCTION ROOM,
To-morrow, WEDNESDAY, the 17th Instant,
SUNDRY ARTICLES
OF
FURNITURE,
CLOTHS,
&c. &c.
THE PROPERTY
OF AN
ESTATE,

Of which particulars will be mentioned in hand bills.

OLD MADEIRA.

To be Sold by Public Auction,
By Branson & Mackay,
To-morrow, WEDNESDAY, the 17th Instant,
AT 12 O'CLOCK,
AT
Mr. S. H. GREIG'S
GODOWNS,
BEACH BUILDINGS,
THE FOLLOWING
BEING THE REMAINDER OF
MESSIEURS
Dalrymple and Greig's
LATE STOCK OF
MADEIRA,
VIZ.

EIGHTEEN Pipes of London Market Wine 8 years old.

The retail price of which is Pagodas 275 per pipe but will be put up at Pagodas 200 per pipe.

Five Pipes of very old London Particular, retail price 350 Pagodas per pipe, will be put up at 250 Pagodas per pipe.

One Pipe of London Particular of great age, will be put up at 350 Pagodas.

The above Wines may be depended upon as genuine and of a superior quality & the Sale to close a concern, offers an opportunity which seldom occurs, to Gentlemen and Families for supplying themselves with Old Madeira either for sending home, or immediate consumpti[illegible]d BRANSON and MACKAY beg to ass[illegible] up the Country who may favor them [illegible] orders to purchase any part, that [illegible] will be charged *bona fide* at the average rate of the sale, provided a reference for payment accompanies the order to purchase, and BRANSON and MACKAY will dispatch such Wine as they may be directed.

N. B.—The Pipes were filled up on the 28th August last and will be sold as they are.

MADRAS, *December* 20, 1809.

SALE BY AUCTION.

To be Sold by Public Auction,
By Ashton & Meppen,
AT THEIR ROOMS,
On FRIDAY next, the 19th Instant,
SALE TO COMMENCE,
AT 11 O'CLOCK,
THE HOUSEHOLD
FURNITURE,

PLATE, Glass, China-ware, &c. the property of a Gentleman, returning to Europe.

AS ALSO
THE FOLLOWING
HORSES,
WITH WHICH
THE SALE
WILL COMMENCE,
A HIGH BRED
Chesnut Arab Saddle
HORSE,
WITH SADDLE & BRIDLE
COMPLETE,
WARRANTED SOUND
AND FREE FROM VICE,
A CANE BODIED
BANDY,
ON C. SPRINGS,
NEARLY NEW,
WITH A LARGE SIZED
PEGUE HORSE,
WARRANTED SOUND
AND FREE FROM VICE.
THE HORSE
A FEW MONTHS AGO,
COST 200 PAGODAS,
HE TROTS FAST,
AND IS UNDER COMMAND,
A Pegue Bandy Horse,
A FAST TROTTER,
WARRANTED SOUND
AND FREE FROM VICE.

Ashton & Meppen,
HAVE FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION,
a few
SMALL CASKS,
OF EXCELLENT
BENGAL BEEF,
BY THE LAST ARRIVAL.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

By Ashton & Meppen,

A FEW Swinging Sea Cots, made of the best Materials, they are very moderately Pric'd.

N. B. A. and M. can be supplied with the above mentioned Articles, at three days notice, should any be wanted of a Particular quality or dimentions.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

By Ashton & Meppen,

EXCEEDING good Brandy at 6 Pagodas per dozen,—Pale Ale, warranted at 3 Pags. per dozen, Excellent Port Wine in pints at 3 Pags. per dozen, Cherry Wine at 6 Pags. per dozen.

MADRAS:—PRINTED BY M. KELLY, NEXT DOOR TO THE TOWN MAJOR'S HOUSE IN THE FORT.

*** It is requested that those SUBSCRIBERS to the COURIER who are occasionally changing their Residence, will give early notice of the place to which they remove to the PRINTER who will pay attention to their order and any SUBSCRIBERS at the Presidency to whom the Peons may not deliver the Paper in proper time, are requested to give information of the same in order that this irregularity may be prevented in future.